

DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ, WITH
NOTES ON PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED SPECIES.

PART IX.

By ARTHUR M. LEA.

[Read October 3, 1911.]

I have to thank Mr. Gilbert J. Arrow, of the British Museum, for the opportunity to examine some specimens of *Curculionida* belonging to that institution; some of these were marked as co-types, and others as compared with types. Comments on a number of these specimens will be found herein, but Dr. E. W. Ferguson is to comment on most of the *Amycterides* sent.

SUBFAMILY BRACHYDERIDES.

PROSAYLEUS SUBLINEATUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi (and sometimes the rest of the legs) more or less obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with white or greyish scales, interspersed with numerous erect setæ.

Head with small concealed punctures; with a narrow deep partially-concealed median line. Rostrum about as long as the width across eyes, obliquely impressed on each side at base, with a strong partially-concealed median carina. First joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* in male about as long as wide, in female slightly transverse; sides moderately rounded, base no wider than apex; with numerous partly-concealed granules. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, at base no wider than prothorax, nowhere parallel-sided, considerably wider in female than in male; with series of rather large but normally almost-concealed punctures; interstices regular, gently convex, very little wider than punctures, but before abrasion apparently much wider. Length, 3-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra (Geo. Compere), Monaro (Macleay Museum), Queanbeyan, Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

A small species that occurs on the flowers of a dandelion-like plant, and that may be taken in abundance by means of the sweep-net. The setæ are longer and more erect than in *Hopei*, but considerably shorter than in *comosus*; in build (except that it is narrower) it more resembles the latter than any other species known to me; but, in addition to the setæ, the scales are different and the size is much smaller.

Both prothorax and elytra, of fresh specimens, usually have a feebly-striped appearance owing to some scales being darker than others. Thus there usually appears to be a feeble dark median stripe, and a feeble one on each side from apex of prothorax to apex of elytra. But on old or dirty specimens the striped appearance is lost. On the under-surface the scales frequently have a greenish or golden-green gloss. The setæ are longer on the elytra than elsewhere, and when viewed from in front or behind are seen to form a regular row on each interstice. To the naked eye the apex of the prothorax actually appears to be a trifle wider than the base. The male is smaller than the female, with longer prothorax and legs, and narrower elytra, on which the punctures are larger.

PRYPNUS QUINQUENODOSUS, Gyll.

(*P. subtuberculatus*, Gyll.)

In this species the third interstice on each elytron is slightly elevated near the base, and gradually raised posteriorly, with the elevated portion suddenly terminated so as to present a tuberculated appearance. In other species of the genus the third interstice, although more or less elevated, has not this appearance. The suture at the summit of the posterior declivity is marked by conjoined tubercles, but sometimes these are rather feebly defined. The scales in fresh specimens are often more or less golden, but on old and dirty specimens they are usually of a muddy-grey.

The female was described on page 493 of Schönherr's work (vol. i.) under the name of *quinquenodosus*, the male at page 494 as *subtuberculatus*. As the former name appears to be the best for the species I think it should be retained.

PRYPNUS SCUTELLARIS, Fab. (*Prostomus*, Schön.).

In this species the deciduous mandibular processes are unusually stout and firmly attached, and I have never seen a specimen in which they were lost. Near the apex of each there is a slightly oblique outwardly directed ridge in the male. The processes and the somewhat aberrant front tibiæ may have caused Schönherr to regard it as belonging to a different genus to *Prypnus*; but it appears to me to be only a slightly aberrant form of that genus.

Although described from New Holland, it appears to be confined to Tasmania.

Var. MURINUS, n. var.

The typical form of the species is black and highly polished, but there are six specimens before me that differ in

being smaller (15-17 mm. excluding the rostrum), and more or less densely clothed all over with muddy-brown or mouse-coloured scales. In the male the prothorax is more, and in the female less, rugose than in the typical form.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mole Creek (Aug. Simson), New Norfolk, Hobart (A. M. Lea).

SUBFAMILY OTIORHYNCHIDES.

MYLLOCERUS MULTIMACULATUS, n. sp.

Black, parts of legs diluted with red. Densely clothed with greyish scales; with three sooty stripes on the prothorax, and numerous sooty spots on the elytra. Under-surface, scutellum, and legs with white clothing. Upper-surface with short and usually black, or blackish, recurved setæ.

Head with a rather large but normally-concealed interocular fovea; sides, conjointly with sides of rostrum, regularly decreasing in width. Rostrum shorter than width of base; each scrobe semicircularly encroaching on upper-surface. Antennæ long; scape stout, strongly curved, shallowly grooved on lower surface; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex almost truncate, base feebly bisinuate, and the width of apex, sides lightly rounded; with numerous small, normally-concealed punctures, and with some larger setiferous ones. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, sides regularly increasing in width to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, punctures rather large, but almost concealed; interstices regularly convex, with numerous small normally-concealed punctures. *Femora* minutely but acutely dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

In size, sculpture, clothing, and general appearance very close to *trilineatus*, but sides of prothorax a trifle more rounded, and elytra with dark setæ not so depressed, the scutellum also is distinctly transverse, instead of slightly longer than wide.

The male differs from the female in being smaller and thinner, with the scape stouter and the legs somewhat longer. The elytral spots are frequently conjoined, and have the appearance of forming feeble zigzag fasciæ.

MYLLOCERUS FOVEIFRONS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, appendages somewhat paler. Densely clothed with white scales, not quite so snowy on elytra as elsewhere. Setæ of upper-surface depressed, sparse, and indistinct.

Head flattened between eyes; these moderately convex. *Rostrum* about as long as wide, and distinctly narrower than head, sublateral carinæ fairly distinct before abrasion; scrobes near apex suddenly and strongly encroaching on upper-surface. *Antennæ* long; scape fairly stout and regularly curved, feebly grooved on lower surface; first joint of funicle feebly curved, slightly longer than second and third combined. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, apex truncate, base strongly bisinuate and much wider than apex, sides regularly rounded; with sparse, normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with fairly large, but normally almost concealed, punctures, in regular striæ; interstices gently convex and with small normally-concealed punctures. *Femora* very feebly dentate. Length, 5-6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

In build approaching *abundans*, but smaller and narrower, prothorax truncate at apex and less transverse; elytra with sparser setæ and rostrum and eyes somewhat different. The clothing is much as in *niveus*, but the wide base of prothorax readily distinguishes it from that species. The curvature of the basal joint of the funicle is a rather unusual feature. From above the scrobes cause the apex of rostrum to appear strongly bifoveate.

On abrasion the prothorax is seen to have sparse and sharply-defined, but rather small, punctures (in which the setæ are set), but under a Coddington lens no smaller ones (for the reception of the scales) are visible.

MYLLOCERUS HARDCASTLEI, n. sp.

Black, appendages in places more or less obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with green scales, varying in places to golden or grey, but nowhere with distinct markings. Upper-surface with distinct, and more or less erect, reddish-brown setæ, longer on elytra than elsewhere; under-surface and legs with shorter, paler, and depressed setæ.

Head flat between eyes; these but little prominent. *Rostrum* slightly longer than the width of base, sides regularly decreasing in width to apex; middle regularly depressed, with parallel costæ marking margins of depression; scrobes foveiform. *Antennæ* long and thin; scape lightly curved, apex thickened and on lower surface shallowly grooved; first joint of funicle about as long as second and third combined, second about as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, apex distinctly incurved to middle, base strongly bisinuate and much wider than apex, sides feebly rounded; setiferous punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* not much wider than base of pro-

thorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, with regular rows of rather large, but partially-concealed punctures, in feeble striæ; interstices scarcely separately convex, with minute concealed punctures. *Femora* scarcely visibly dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cunnamulla (H. Hardcastle).

The rostrum is strongly at variance with that of others of the genus. The scrobes are very short and subterminal, but immediately behind the insertion of each antenna is a feeble groove bounded inwardly by a carina; the two of these are rather closer throughout their length than usual, and the space between them is gently concave. The eyes are also less prominent than usual. The elytral setæ are decidedly longer than in any other described species in which the base of the prothorax is much wider than the apex, except *mirabilis*; but in that species the rostrum is of very different shape; the eyes very prominent, etc.; *castor*, in which the elytral setæ are fairly long, for the section, has also very prominent eyes, and rostrum of different shape.

The teeth of the femora are normally concealed in fresh specimens. The seven specimens under examination appear to present no distinct sexual features.

TIMARETA PILIPES, Pasc., ♂ (*Dysostines*).

(*D. pustulosus*, Pasc., ♀.)

Two female specimens (one marked as a co-type) were sent to me for examination by the British Museum as *D. pustulosus*. and they agree well with the description. The fine clothing on the prothorax is remarkable, each scale appears to be closely pressed to the derm, and to be in the form of a minute O or U; similar scales clothe the rest of the body and legs, but are mixed to a certain extent with ordinary ones. The pale and dark scales are alike, but the white ones are more conspicuous.

The Museum also sent four male specimens without name labels; they agree with the description of *D. pilipes*, and the remarkable hind tibix are as figured by Pascoe for that species, but one specimen is smaller (2 lines, including the rostrum), whilst the others are larger ($3-3\frac{1}{4}$ lines) than the type ($2\frac{1}{3}$ lines). These specimens I believe to be *pilipes*, and that the form described as *pustulosus* is the female. The finer clothing is exactly as in the co-type of *pustulosus*, and is different from that of any other weevil known to me.

All the Museum specimens are from Albany (King George Sound).

The male differs from the female in being narrower, hind tibix very different at apex, front tibix inflated towards (but

not to) base; basal segment of abdomen depressed in middle, and second flat, instead of both rather strongly convex.

The species belongs to *Timareta*, as the ocular lobes are entirely absent.

SUBFAMILY LEPTOPSIDES.

MANDALOTUS DENTIPES, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ and parts of legs more or less reddish. Densely clothed with muddy scales, interspersed with numerous stout whitish or greyish setæ; metasternum with rather long blackish setæ; tibiæ, especially front pair, fimbriated internally.

Rostrum with a narrow more or less concealed carina. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with transverse granules or interrupted carinæ, traceable through clothing. *Elytra* rather short, closely applied to prothorax, shoulders somewhat projecting, sub-tuberculate behind shoulders; with rows of large but almost-concealed punctures; alternate interstices feebly raised. *Metasternum* and basal segment of abdomen with a wide and rather shallow conjoint excavation. Front *coxæ* obliquely flattened internally, and widely separated, middle each with a strong obtuse tooth on its hind edge; front tibiæ strongly curved towards apex, and distinctly notched at outer apex, hind hair rather strongly curved. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being shorter and wider, metasternum and abdomen flat, middle *coxæ* unarmed, tibiæ shorter and much straighter, and front pair not notched at outer apex.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (E. W. Ferguson).

In my table of the genus⁽¹⁾ would be placed in F; from the four species placed there it may be readily distinguished by the dentition of the middle *coxæ* and the shape of the front tibiæ.

MANDALOTUS TAYLORI, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ and parts of legs reddish. Densely clothed with muddy scales, thickly interspersed with stout pale setæ, becoming regular on elytra; tibiæ fimbriated internally.

Rostrum with a narrow distinct carina. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides strongly and evenly rounded, median line distinct, with numerous small granules, each with one setiferous puncture. *Elytra* moderately long, conjointly arcuate at base, sides regular, with rows of large, partially-concealed punctures, interstices almost even. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a fairly large excavation at apex, on each

(1) Trans. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1907, p. 131.

side of which is a fairly large obtusely conical tubercle, rather closer to the side than to each other. Front *coxæ* moderately, the middle almost twice as widely, separated; front tibiæ obtusely denticulated on lower surface; hind pair strongly curved, each with an obtuse inner tooth about the middle. Length, 6-7 mm.

♀. Differs in being shorter and wider; abdomen flat and without tubercles; tibiæ less curved and hind pair unarmed.

Hab.—New South Wales: Oberon (Taylor Bros.).

The two abdominal tubercles associate this species with *geminatus* and *amplicollis*. The latter has the tubercles on the second segment, the hind tibiæ very differently clothed and without the small tooth. The former is a much smaller species, with the abdominal tubercles smaller, not at the sides of an excavation, and the front *coxæ* touching.

The only female I have seen has been returned to Messrs. Taylor Bros.

MANDALOTUS CARINATIPES, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ and parts of legs reddish. Densely clothed with muddy scales, thickly but somewhat irregularly interspersed with stout somewhat stramineous setæ; greater portion of under-surface with rather sparse fine setæ or pubescence; tibiæ rather feebly ciliated internally.

Rostrum with carina concealed except near apex. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, almost flat, sides strongly rounded and wider than elytra; with a strong median line and with numerous irregular impressions marking the sides of very obtuse granules or flattened spaces. *Elytra* rather short, conjointly arcuate at base, sides diminishing in width almost from base; with rows of fairly large, partially-concealed punctures, becoming somewhat sinuous on sides; derm somewhat uneven, and with very obtuse tubercles about summit of posterior declivity. *Mesosternum* with a strong, wide, intercoxal projection, truncate at apex and with oblique sides; metasternum and basal segment of abdomen conjointly shallowly concave; apical segment with coarse and dense punctures. Front *coxæ* widely separated; femora stout; front tibiæ obliquely flattened and shining internally on apical two-thirds; hind pair of curious form. Length, 6½ mm.

♀. Differs in being shorter and wider, prothoracic sculpture more regular, intercoxal process of mesosternum flat and slightly curved, metasternum and abdomen flat, and tibiæ simple.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (H. J. Carter).

In my table of the genus would be placed in A, from all the species of which it may be distinguished by the hind tibiæ of the male. The structure of these represents still another remarkable aberration in this highly interesting genus. Each is somewhat thickened and flattened on the basal half (but not at the extreme base) with the thickened portion shining, and marked by a number of fine transverse carinæ; then on the apical half, on a narrower space, but not on the same plane, there are other short ridges, dividing the side, as it were, into small cells. The front tibiæ are also remarkable. The general outline and the intercoxal process of mesosternum are somewhat similar to those of the male of *niger*, but the sculpture is different.

The prothorax of the male could scarcely be called granulate, but there are numerous shallow impressions that mark some of the boundaries of somewhat granuliform spaces. In the female, however, the granules are more conspicuous, and there are some very distinct punctures.

MANDALOTUS INTEROCULARIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ and tarsi reddish, tibiæ, coxæ, and under-surface partly or entirely diluted with red. Densely clothed with greyish, more or less variegated scales; and in addition with stout more or less erect setæ, varying from white to black. Under-surface with rather dense but fine setæ or pubescence. Tibiæ with long clothing, especially on the under-surface.

Head with a narrow inter-ocular fovea. Rostrum convex and feebly carinated along middle; scape long and thin, rather lightly dilated at apex; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, second almost as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with close evenly-rounded granules, of rather large size, and readily traceable through clothing; with a narrow median line, continuous to base and almost to apex. *Elytra* at widest no wider than prothorax across middle, shoulders evenly rounded, sides strongly incurved near apex; with regular rows of fairly large punctures; alternate interstices moderately elevated. *Under-surface* with dense fine punctures, with a few of larger size scattered about. *Metasternum* depressed in middle. *Abdomen* with basal segment depressed between coxæ, the depression bounded posteriorly by a narrow curved impression, immediately outside of which is a very narrow carina, that is fairly close to the apex, which is strongly incurved to middle. *Legs* rather long; front coxæ widely separated; front tibiæ strongly bisinuate, the apex acutely produced. Length (excluding rostrum), $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having a shining and conspicuous inter-ocular tubercle; prothorax somewhat smaller; elytra larger, wider, and more ovate; basal segment of abdomen convex and non-carinate; legs somewhat shorter, front tibiæ less curved, more sparsely clothed and the apex less acute; the clothing of the under-surface is also decidedly shorter.

Hab.—Tasmania: Stanley, under stones and abundant in grass-tussocks on summit of the "Nut" (A. M. Lea); Victoria: Forrest (H. W. Davey).

Of the species belonging to the group with carinated abdomen it is distinguished from all, of which the female is known, by the conspicuous inter-ocular tubercle of the female. Of those of which the female is unknown, it is distinguished from *imitator* by the basal segment of abdomen of male less incurved to middle, the carina much less curved, and front tibiæ less hairy and less curved. *Longicollis* has prothorax longer, elytra rougher and differently clothed, front coxæ more widely separated, and basal segment of abdomen less incurved to middle. *Excavatus* and *Severini* have the abdomen very different. It is very close to *arciferus*, and I was at first inclined to regard it as a variety of that species, but the clothing is not so dense, so that the prothoracic granules are more distinct before abrasion, the elytra are not subtuberculate posteriorly, have the alternate interstices elevated, with the punctures, although still of large size, considerably smaller (both before and after abrasion), the rostrum somewhat stouter, and the scape is slightly thicker, except at apex, where it is thinner. The under-surface and legs, usually so distinctive of the species of this genus, are practically identical. There is now no female of *arciferus* before me, but the inter-ocular tubercle of the present species is so distinct, that had it been present on the type female of that species it could hardly have been overlooked.

The clothing is very variable, and is seldom exactly alike on any two specimens. It is usually of a dark ashen-grey, mottled with small darker and paler spots (usually each shoulder has a small pale spot). The suture, especially about summit of posterior declivity, is more or less ochreous. On an occasional specimen there are a few small shining granules on the suture towards the base.

MANDALOTUS IRRASUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ and tarsi reddish, under-surface red or in parts diluted with red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, interspersed with suberect setæ.

Rostrum with a very narrow continuous median carina. Scape somewhat inflated at apex, first joint of funicle about

as long as second and third combined, second as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides evenly rounded, depressed along middle; with rather large but not uniform granules. *Elytra* at widest slightly wider than prothorax across middle, base rather strongly trisinate; with rows of large punctures, interrupted in places by tubercular elevations. *Metasternum* and abdomen flattened, and with fairly numerous small granules. *Legs* moderately long; front coxæ widely separated; front tibiæ bisinuate, the apex acutely produced. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Macleay Museum).

In my table would be associated with *Coatesi*, from which it differs in being longer and thinner, prothorax and elytra rougher, and front tibiæ sparsely ciliated.

The specimens before me are all more or less dirty, and the scales do not show the least sign of variegation. On the under-surface the setæ are much thinner than on the upper-surface, where the clothing is so dense that the granules and punctures are all more or less concealed. The front tibiæ have a few longish hairs, but they are not conspicuously ciliated as in so many species of the genus. The granules on the under-surface are small, but on abrasion are very conspicuous.

A female, in the Macleay Museum, probably belongs to this species, it differs in being larger ($5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), elytra wider, abdomen moderately convex, and front tibiæ less curved.

MANDALOTUS ACUTANGULUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, tarsi red; antennæ feebly or not at all diluted with red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, becoming somewhat variegated on under-surface and legs. With stout recurved setæ.

Rostrum convex but apparently not carinated along middle. Scape not very thin, regularly dilating from near base to apex, first and second joints of funicle narrow at base and wide at apex, first as long as second and third combined, second almost as long as third and fourth combined, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; median line indistinct or absent; with numerous flattened granules, usually wider than long, and arranged transversely. *Elytra* rather strongly emarginate at base, with the shoulders acute and clasping sides of prothorax; with rows of large punctures, regular except on posterior declivity; alternate interstices lightly elevated. Basal segment of *abdomen* lightly concave, its apex rather feebly incurved to middle. *Legs* moderately long; front coxæ moderately separated (slightly less than middle pair); front tibiæ

rather strongly curved and acutely produced at apex. Length, $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the elytra wider, basal segment of abdomen flat and front tibiæ slightly shorter, less curved and less produced at apex.

Hab.—New South Wales: Blackheath (E. W. Ferguson).

Allied to *setosus* and *dentipes*, from the former distinguished by its smaller size, front tibiæ shorter and different at apex, median coxæ closer together, prothorax with transverse arrangement of granules rather less conspicuous, and scape considerably stouter (although not stout enough to associate it with the *crassicornis* group). From *dentipes* it is readily distinguished by the unarmed middle coxæ and much stouter scape.

Dr. Ferguson sent four specimens (two of which were obtained *in cop*); on one of them the scales on the upper surface are of an almost sooty black; on another they are feebly variegated on the prothorax.

MANDALOTUS ANGUSTIPICTUS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown or black, some parts reddish. Densely clothed with more or less variegated scales, and with numerous recurved setæ, usually of the same colours as the scales amongst which they are placed. Under-surface with almost silken clothing, especially on the metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen. Front tibiæ with moderately long, but not very dense, ciliation.

Rostrum with a narrow but more or less concealed carina along middle. Scape rather thin, except towards apex; first joint of funicle almost as long as second and third combined, and second as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded; median line narrow and often indistinct; with closely-packed, small, flattened granules. *Elytra* rather narrow, base feebly trisinate; with regular rows of rather large but partially-concealed punctures; alternate interstices feebly elevated. *Metasternum* and two basal segments of abdomen conjointly moderately concave. Front *coxæ* moderately separated; front tibiæ bisinate on lower surface, the apex acutely produced. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in the elytra being wider; basal segments of abdomen gently convex and with much shorter clothing; legs slightly shorter and front tibiæ less curved and less produced at apex.

Hab.—Tasmania: Stanley, under and at sides of stones, and on summit of "Nut" in tussocks of grass (A. M. Lea).

In some respects close to *piliventris*, but both sexes narrower, male with front tibiæ much less densely ciliated and otherwise different at apex, front coxæ closer together and scape considerably stouter, etc.; *humeralis* is a smaller and rougher species, with base of elytra different; *avenaceus* has very different front tibiæ; and *albonotatus* is wider, with the prothorax larger, and male with very different clothing on both surfaces.

Some specimens have the derm of the entire body black, with the tarsi of a rather bright red, and the funicle and club and base of scape more or less distinctly diluted with red. Others have the derm more or less reddish, sometimes of a rather pale reddish-brown, with all the appendages paler. The clothing is frequently prettily variegated, especially on the males. It is commonly more or less ochreous, with black or sooty or brown markings, on the elytra both colours may consist of more or less numerous spots, or either may prevail in large irregular blotches, but there are usually four pale distinct spots at the base. On old or dirty specimens the clothing becomes more or less of a muddy-grey or brown. The prothoracic granules on many specimens, and especially at the sides, are more or less transversely arranged, but on many others this arrangement is scarcely evident, and it is never very conspicuous.

MANDALOTUS PONDERICORNIS, n. sp.

Black, funicle club and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown or grey scales; interspersed with numerous stout more or less curved setæ, varying from white to black.

Rostrum convex and with a strong but partially-concealed carina along middle. Scape very stout, except the basal third, which is moderately thin. First joint of funicle slightly longer than second, second about as long as third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with numerous small granules, most of which are scarcely traceable through clothing. *Elytra* rather short and subcordate, shoulders strongly rounded, with regular rows of fairly large (but for the genus small) partially-concealed punctures; alternate interstices very feebly elevated. *Metasternum* and abdomen feebly convex. *Legs* rather stout. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Stanley, summit of "Nut" (A. M. Lea).

In my table and the additions thereto this species would come in with *crassicornis*, *herbivorus*, and *ammophilus*, from all of which it differs in being shorter and comparatively wider, with the scape even stouter. It is the first species

with very stout scape to be recorded from Tasmania; the specimen is probably a female, but as the females of the group are but little different to the males I have not hesitated to describe it.

On the under-surface the setæ are all pale and depressed, and they show up more conspicuously than most of those on the upper-surface, although the latter are longer. The first joint of the funicle is rather stout, and from some directions appears to be shorter than the second.

MANDALOTUS SQUAMIBUNDUS, n. sp.

Black or blackish-brown, appendages, and sometimes the under-surface, more or less reddish. Densely clothed with muddy-brown or grey scales. With numerous stout recurved setæ, regularly distributed, and on the elytra forming uniform lines on the interstices.

Rostrum apparently not carinated along middle. Scape moderately long and thin; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second, second distinctly longer than third. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides widest slightly in advance of the middle; with dense, concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, base distinctly wider than prothorax, and widest slightly before middle; with regular rows of large, quite-concealed punctures; interstices regular. *Abdomen* gently convex. *Legs* rather short; front coxæ almost touching; front tibiæ acutely produced at apex. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Port Denison (Macleay Museum).

In my table would come in with *maculatus* and *inutilatus*, but with little resemblance to either, or in fact to any other species known to me. The clothing is somewhat as in *ammophilus*, but that species is considerably larger, with the scape very stout.

The clothing is so dense as to entirely conceal the derm; on abrasion the prothorax is seen to be without granules, but with very dense punctures, and the elytra to have regular rows of large punctures, with uniform and gently convex interstices. The ocular lobes are rather more prominent and lower than usual. There are five specimens before me, three of which have the abdomen slightly flatter than the others, and the elytra somewhat narrower, but the differences are not very pronounced, so that, quite possibly, they are all of one sex.

MANDALOTUS VALGUS, Pasc. (*Dysostines*).

A male co-type of this species (sent by the British Museum for examination) is before me; also another male from the Illawarra district.

The elytra has several feeble inequalities, and in my table (in Trans. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1907, p. 133) the species would be associated with *mirabilis*. It is in fact close to that species, but the middle coxæ are not concave internally, and each has a ridge extending from the middle, where it is sub-tuberculate, to the hind end; the clothing of the abdomen is also shorter and sparser.

MANDALOTUS FULIGINEUS, Pasc. (*Dysostines*).

(*M. carinativentris*, Lea.)

Three specimens of this species were sent by the British Museum for examination, one bearing a name label, and one marked as a co-type. All three are males, and have the abdomen carinated, a character not mentioned by Pascoe, but of primary importance in the genus. The specimens certainly belong to *M. carinativentris*.

Mr. Blackburn thought that *fuligineus* was probably a synonym of *sterilis*, and there is nothing in Pascoe's description to warrant exception being taken to that supposition, but if, as I presume, the two named specimens are correctly identified, then *fuligineus* is certainly not a synonym of *sterilis*, which has the abdomen simple in both sexes.

MANDALOTUS BLACKBURNI, Lea.

A British Museum male of this species is labelled as from Rockhampton (Queensland), but almost certainly in error; a female is labelled as from Tasmania, the type locality.

MANDALOTUS NIGER, Lea.

A British Museum male, labelled as from Queensland, probably belongs to this species, but its mesosternal process is quite rounded, instead of slightly produced. I should have been inclined to treat it as belonging to a distinct species, but as in all other respects it agrees perfectly with seven males of *niger*, it is best perhaps to regard it as an accidental variety.

SUBFAMILY AMYCTERIDES.

TALOURINUS DAMELI, Macl. (1865).

(*T. cariosus*, Pasc., 1873.)

The British Museum sent for examination four specimens of *Dameli*, one labelled as a co-type of *cariosus*. In the females of this species the shoulders are somewhat projecting (although not as in *Euomus*). Pascoe described the elytra as "without a trace of setæ." On all the specimens I have

seen, however, black depressed setæ are fairly numerous, but possibly the type was abraded. One of the Museum specimens is labelled "*Westwoodi*, Hope Coll.," but it certainly is not the *Westwoodi* of the Macleay Museum, nor does it agree with Macleay's quoted description of that species.

AMYCTERUS LEICHARDTI, Macl.

A British Museum male, labelled as from South-West Australia, has the elytral tubercles reddish, and this is probably their normal colour, as most of the males that I have seen have similar tubercles.

SUBFAMILY CYLINDRORHINIDES.

PERPERUS LANGUIDUS, Er.

The type of this species is before me. It has the first joint of the funicle longer than the second; a character which will distinguish it from most species of the genus, but in which it agrees with *costirostris* and *malevolens*. From both of these, however, it differs in the antennæ being much thinner, and the median carina of the rostrum obsolete instead of acute and sharply defined. It agrees perfectly, however, with a specimen identified by the Rev. T. Blackburn as *innocuus*, Boh.⁽²⁾ In general appearance it is very close to *Conloni*.

PERPERUS CERVINUS, Boh. (*Pantopæus*).

Three specimens before me from Sydney and Maitland (New South Wales)⁽³⁾ agree with both the generic and specific diagnoses of this species. Three others (from Bulli) have the derm entirely reddish and the pale latero-basal markings of the prothorax less conspicuous.

The second joint of the funicle is about one-fourth longer than the first. The prothorax has a narrowly-impressed median line, which, however, is not always traceable.

The species is quite an ordinary *Perperus*.

PERPERUS DELENS, Blackb. (*Centyres*).

Mr. Blackburn describes the two basal joints of the funicle as being subequal; this is the case, but the second is slightly longer than the first.

(2) Neither Erichson nor Boheman described the comparative lengths of the two basal joints of the funicle; a most important feature in *Perperus*.

(3) The only locality given by Boheman was New Holland.

PERPERUS LITORALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ, tibiæ, tarsi, and base of femora more or less red. Densely clothed with dark-brown scales more or less feebly variegated on upper-surface; with numerous setæ scattered about. Lower-surface with whitish scales, more or less setose in character.

Head with dense, normally-concealed punctures. *Rostrum* stout, shorter than front tibiæ; median carina acute and quite distinct through normal clothing. *Antennæ* rather short and stout; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, and second than third, the others feebly transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides evenly rounded, apex lightly but distinctly incurved to middle; with very dense and rather small partially-concealed punctures; without granules. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* subovate, greatest width about once and one-half that of prothorax; with rows of comparatively small punctures in feeble striæ; interstices feebly convex, not alternately raised. Second segment of *abdomen* slightly shorter than first, but distinctly longer than third and fourth combined. Front tibiæ not denticulate below, but with a few stout setæ or short spines. Length, 5-6½ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Ulverstone, Hobart (A. M. Lea).

The female differs from the male in being larger, with elytra wider and punctures smaller and shorter legs.

In general appearance remarkably close to *malevolens*, but front tibiæ with several stout spines, instead of short teeth; the rostrum also is decidedly shorter and stouter. The Hobart specimens were obtained whilst searching for blind beetles at the roots of plants close to a sandy beach. The Ulverstone specimens were probably also taken close to a sea-beach.

The apical segment of abdomen and the apical portion of the elytral margins are sometimes diluted with red. On most specimens before me the clothing of the upper-surface is of a dark chocolate-brown, but on two others it is more or less grey. There is generally a feeble whitish spot close to each eye and another in the middle of the base of each elytron. The sides of the elytra are sometimes feebly spotted and there is generally a whitish stripe on each side of the prothorax, with sometimes a small spot in juxtaposition to the one on each elytron. The elytral setæ are more or less erect and many of them are white, but most of them are similar in colour to the scales. Each femur has generally a whitish ring, with sometimes a rather less distinct additional one.

PERPERUS VERMICULATUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ almost black. Moderately densely clothed with more or less slaty-grey, feebly-variegated scales. With rather numerous setæ (varying from white to dark-brown) scattered about. Under-surface with whitish scales, thickly interspersed with fine whitish setæ.

Head with dense partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum comparatively thin; median carina traceable through clothing but not very distinct. Antennæ long and thin; second joint of funicle fully once and one-half the length of first, and slightly longer than third and fourth combined. *Prothorax* feebly (especially in male) transverse, sides strongly and evenly rounded, apex scarcely visibly incurved to middle; surface vermiculate; with a moderately distinct median line. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subovate; at base (which is almost truncate) very little wider than base of prothorax; in male not much wider than prothorax at its widest, in female considerably wider; with series of large punctures in feeble striæ; interstices not alternately raised, and not (or scarcely) sinuous about the middle. Second segment of *abdomen* much shorter than first or fifth, and about once and one-half the length of third or fourth. Front *tibiæ* lightly denticulate below. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park (A. M. Lea), Burrawang (T. G. Sloane).

The female differs from the male in being larger, the prothorax less globular, elytra wider, with smaller punctures, the legs shorter and thinner and the antennæ slightly thinner.

The second joint of the funicle much longer than the first will readily distinguish the species from *melancholicus*, which in some respects it resembles. Of those having the second joint longest, it agrees in sculpture most with *cervinus*, but it is considerably larger and the prothorax without the conspicuous latero-basal markings of that species, although there appears to be feeble remnants of such markings.

The hind femora have each a distinct ring of whitish scales, usually with a golden or golden-green gloss, but on the other legs the rings are feeble or absent. Some of the scales on the under-surface (especially of the head) have also a metallic gloss. The prothorax is closely covered with small flattened interlacing ridges, each of which on abrasion is seen to have a row of small but distinct punctures.

Var. Two female specimens (also from the National Park) differ in being more densely clothed, with a large proportion of the scales, even on the upper-surface and rostrum, golden or golden with a rosy gloss. Their derm

also is more or less reddish. In all structural details, however, they agree with normal females.

SUBFAMILY GONIPTERIDES.

OXYOPS MINUSCULA, n. sp.

Castaneous. With dense clothing, varying from white to black, and from stout setæ to scales.

Head with normally quite-concealed punctures; interocular fovea rather large and partially concealed. *Rostrum* (excluding muzzle) scarcely longer than greatest width; apical portion wide, with small punctures becoming larger posteriorly; basal portion with sculpture entirely concealed, but apparently without a carina. Two basal joints of funicle subequal in length. *Prothorax* evenly convex, with evenly-rounded sides; with dense but more or less concealed punctures; median carina very feeble. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, sides parallel from shoulders to beyond the middle; with rows of large but partially-concealed punctures. Intercostal process of *mesosternum* strongly produced but obtuse. *Tibiae* rather short, and strongly, but not clearly, denticulate. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ -5 mm.

Hab.—North-West Australia: Murchison (C. French); Victoria: Birchip (J. C. Goudie).

Of very small size, but the mesosternum and eyes are quite as in normal species of *Oxyops*. The three specimens before me vary from rather bright to dark castaneous. The clothing is distinctly variegated, but consists mostly of stout setæ of a pale stramineous. On the prothorax three feeble pale lines can be traced; the scutellar clothing is snowy. On the elytra there is a feeble oblique stripe before the middle, the stripe composed mostly of snowy scales, and remnants of another stripe can be traced beyond the middle; the clothing between being brown or black; but small patches of dark clothing can be seen elsewhere on the elytra. Judging by one of the specimens fresh ones are covered with a brownish meal.

In size, and to a certain extent in appearance, like *simplex*, but the white fascia much less distinct, and of different shape, the eyes less convex but of normal appearance for *Oxyops*, and the mesosternum also normal. It is apparently allied to *arctatus*, but has the elytral clothing variegated.

SUBFAMILY CLEONIDES.

LIXUS IMPONDEROSUS, n. sp.

Black, claws red, funicle obscurely diluted with red. Upper-surface sparsely clothed with short white pubescence

except that in places it is condensed to form spots; under-surface with denser, longer, and more uniform pubescence.

Rostrum almost straight, about as long as front tibiae, with a faint longitudinal impression between insertion of antennae; in male with punctures concealed almost to apex, in female only towards base. First joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides evenly rounded, apex about two-thirds the width of base; with dense and fairly large round punctures, the interspaces with numerous small punctures. *Elytra* parallel-sided to beyond the middle, scutellar region flattened; with rows of fairly large, suboblong, deep punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices with minute and not very dense punctures, becoming rather stronger towards base, third feebly raised at base, and in common with all the base with small granules. *Tibiae* very feebly denticulate on lower surface. Length, $6\frac{1}{3}$ - $6\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Windsor (A. M. Lea).

At first sight the five specimens before me appear to be small ones of *Mastersi*; but the rostrum measured from the lower edge of the eye to its tip is scarcely if at all shorter than the front tibiae; whilst in *Mastersi* it is very decidedly shorter. Comparing the species together the difference is at once apparent. *Copiosus* has a still stouter rostrum. *Tasmanicus* (a much larger species) has the rostrum longer and the joints of the funicle different. *Albilineatus* is larger, with narrower eyes and very different clothing; whilst *immundus* (or, at any rate, the species I have so named) has the sides of the prothorax impunctate. *Terminalis* is much more narrowed at both ends.

The prothorax is very sparsely clothed, except at the sides, where the pubescence is much as on the under-surface. On the elytra there are numerous feebly-defined spots, giving them a somewhat mottled appearance.

SUBFAMILY HYLOBIIDES.

PÆPALOSOMUS DEALBATUS, Boi.

This species was recorded by Pascoe from many parts of the Malay Archipelago.⁽⁴⁾ It was originally described as a species of *Alcides*,⁽⁵⁾ and it certainly *looks* like a member of that genus. When living the specimens of it are more or less densely covered with a substance resembling powdered chalk, irregularly distributed over the surface and entirely concealing the derm in places. I have received from the Genoa

(4) Jour. Linn. Soc., xi., 1873, p. 168.

(5) Boi. Voy. Ast., ii., p. 425.

Museum one of the specimens of the species taken by Beccari at Aru, and it agrees exactly with several specimens from North Queensland⁽⁶⁾ in my collection.

Both genus⁽⁷⁾ and species are now first recorded as Australian.

SUBFAMILY ERIRHINIDES.

MISOPHRICE.

This genus hitherto has been unrecorded from Queensland, a gap I am now happy to fill by the record of three species taken at Dalby on Casuarinas by Mrs. F. H. Hobler. Of these one is represented by two abraded specimens, that appear to belong to *setulosa*, whilst the others are new, and together with two others that have been recently obtained, are described hereunder.

MISOPHRICE HOBLERI, n. sp.

Black, scape and basal joint of funicle reddish. Densely clothed with black and green, or golden green, or silvery green scales. Elytra with long suberect blackish hairs, prothorax and head with much shorter hairs or setæ.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, about as long as prothorax and finely carinated towards base. Scape thin but apex somewhat inflated; first joint of funicle about as long as three following combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly and evenly rounded; with rather coarse, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* at base distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders square, sides parallel to rear apex; with regular rows of large, suboblong, partially-concealed punctures. *Legs* rather long; front coxæ almost touching. Length, $2-2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

A beautiful species with outlines as in many species of *Cydmæa*. The long fine hairs on the elytra are very different to the stout conspicuous setæ of *hispidæ*.

On the under-surface the scales are rather longer, paler, and more uniform than on the upper, where the paler ones vary from silvery- to golden-green, and occasionally (as also on the legs) are of a fiery-golden colour; they cover a greater space than the black ones; these on the prothorax are almost confined to a fairly wide median space; on each elytron they are in two large blotches (scarcely fasciæ), one at about basal third, the other about apical third, the subapical one being occasionally continued almost to apex, and feebly connected

(6) Mulgrave River, Cairns and Kuranda.

(7) Schoenherr, *Mantissa Secunda*, 1847, p. 69.

with the sub-basal one along (but not actually on) the suture. The rostrum, except at its extreme base, is glabrous.

MISOPHRICE CRISTATIFRONS, n. sp.

Dull-red, club and most of funicle infusate. Densely clothed with greyish or dingy-whitish scales, and with two small fascicles or longitudinal crests between eyes. With short recurved setæ.

Rostrum moderately thin, lightly curved, about as long as prothorax, basal half rather strongly carinated. Scape thin and comparatively short, first joint of funicle about as long as three following combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides feebly rounded and gently diminishing from near base to apex; with dense, almost entirely-concealed punctures. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with regular rows of large, partially-concealed punctures. *Legs* stout; front coxæ lightly but distinctly separated. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Dalby (Mrs. F. H. Hobler).

Closer to *squamibunda* than to any other species known to me, but larger, front coxæ more noticeably separated, and head conspicuously crested between eyes.

On the upper-surface, both of the body and legs, the scales are entirely without gloss, whilst on the lower surface of the legs they sometimes have a silvery lustre, and on the abdomen they have a beautiful purplish, or golden, or green gloss. The fascicles on the head are probably supported on tubercular swellings. The elytra appear to be conspicuously striated, but this is due more to the partial absence of scales along the lines of punctures than to regular striæ.

MISOPHRICE ORTHORRHINA, n. sp.

Dull-red, parts of under-surface almost black. Densely clothed with somewhat ochreous scales, variegated with brown, and becoming somewhat golden on under-surface and legs.

Head comparatively large. Rostrum straight, rather stout, slightly shorter than prothorax; apical half with small punctures. Antennæ rather stouter than usual; first joint of funicle about as long as three following combined. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides moderately rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, sides parallel to about apical fourth; with regular rows of large, partially-concealed punctures. *Legs* moderately stout; front coxæ lightly separated. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Gosford (H. J. Carter).

With the very dense clothing of *squamiventris*, although on a different pattern, but the rostrum straight, and shorter and thicker (unusually so for the genus). *Squamosa*, described as having the rostrum *nearly* straight (it is *quite* straight in the present species), is larger, with clothing very different, colour different, rostrum 5-carinate (this character is probably confined to the male, however), and elytra narrowed from base to apex.

The clothing on the upper-surface is mostly without gloss, but towards the sides is faintly glossed, whilst on the under-surface, head, and basal third of rostrum, it is shining and almost golden. The dark mottlings on the type, and only specimen examined, consist of an irregular median blotch on the prothorax, and several very irregular patches on the elytra, of which the most conspicuous one extends from the basal fifth obliquely to the suture at its middle, but they are probably very variable. Erect or suberect setæ are entirely absent from the upper-surface.

MISOPHRICE CARTERI, n. sp.

Black or blackish-brown, elytra (base, suture, and an elongated spot on fifth interstice posteriorly excepted), legs (tarsi excepted), scape, and basal joint of funicle of a dingy-reddish flavous. Rather sparsely clothed with thin, pale, greenish scales, or setæ.

Rostrum long, thin, and strongly curved, distinctly longer than prothorax, with rows of coarse punctures towards base, but elsewhere almost or quite impunctate. Antennæ thin, first joint of funicle as long as three following combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base distinctly wider than apex; with fairly dense punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* at base slightly wider than widest part of prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle, and then evenly rounded with regular rows of fairly large punctures in feeble striæ; interstices with small punctures. *Legs* moderately stout; front coxæ almost touching. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Gosford (H. J. Carter).

The black shining rostrum with blackish prothorax will distinguish from *vitata*; *variabilis* is considerably larger, with shorter and paler rostrum; *apionoides*, *spilota*, *inflata*, *vicina*, and *amplicollis* have paler rostrum and prothorax, and are besides not of the same shape. The outlines of the elytra are as in *spilota*, but the prothorax is much less attenuated in front.

The clothing on the types may possibly be somewhat abraded, but the species belongs to a group on which the

scales are seldom very dense. The abdomen is obscurely diluted with red towards the base.

A specimen from Sydney appears to represent a variety. It has the apex of the prothorax somewhat diluted with red, the elytra with the basal markings continued as to the shoulders, the postmedian longer and feebly connected with the suture; and the clothing rather dense, although still sparse.

THECHIA ALTERNATA, n. sp.

Brownish-red, parts of under-surface darker, antennæ and tarsi paler. Very densely clothed, even on the rostrum almost to its tip, with dingy-greyish, more or less feebly variegated, scales; becoming whitish on under-surface. With fairly numerous, strongly recurved setæ on the upper-surface and legs.

Rostrum moderately stout, lightly curved, about as long as prothorax; with dense punctures entirely covered by scales except at tip. Antennæ rather long and thin, first joint of funicle about as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides moderately and evenly rounded, base not much wider than apex; with dense, coarse punctures, partially traceable through but entirely covered by clothing. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with regular rows of large, deep, partially-concealed punctures; alternate interstices moderately raised. *Under-surface* with dense and coarse, but more or less concealed punctures. *Legs* rather stout. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Darnley Island (H. Elgner).

The clawless tarsi and seven-jointed funicle are indicative of *Thechia*, from the only previously known species of which (*pygmæa*) it differs in being much larger, elytra densely clothed and with alternate interstices raised; with numerous curious setæ amongst the scales, etc.

The clothing is so dense that the punctures are quite covered, although usually traceable. The setæ are of a most unusual type, being so strongly recurved that the tips are usually concealed amongst the scales, and in consequence they appear decidedly Ω -shaped.

Each elytron at base appears at first to be separately rounded, but at about its middle there is a slight incurvature, so that the space between the shoulders might fairly be regarded as trisinate.

THECHIA CINERASCENS, n. sp.

Of a dingy-brownish red. Densely clothed with mouse-coloured or muddy-grey scales, becoming somewhat paler

towards sides, and on under-surface and legs; rostrum clothed almost to tip; scutellum, shoulders, and a median prothoracic line, with whitish scales. With a few short, recurved setæ scattered about.

Rostrum moderately stout, rather lightly curved, about as long as prothorax; with dense punctures, more or less concealed except towards apex. *Antennæ* not very thin, first joint of funicle about as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides strongly and evenly rounded, base not much wider than apex; with dense normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, shoulders gently rounded, sides parallel to just beyond the middle, and thence coarctate to apex, which is distinctly notched; with regular rows of fairly large, but normally almost concealed punctures. *Under-surface* with dense, but normally-concealed punctures. *Legs* rather stout. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: New Norfolk, in a grass tussock (A. M. Lea).

Distinguished from *pygmæa* by its larger size, somewhat different shape, and much denser clothing; from the preceding species in being narrower and more fusiform, elytra distinctly notched at apex and with the interstices not alternately raised, the setæ much sparser and less conspicuous, and the antennæ darker.

SUBFAMILY TYCHIIDES. (8)

The *Tychiides* are numerous represented in Australia, although hitherto but few species have been referred to the subfamily. Only four genera and an equal number of species being noted in Masters' Catalogue, and of these two, *Ochrophæbe* (9) and *Orichora* (10) are wrongly placed there.

The species have a strong general resemblance to the *Erirehinides*, practically the only character separating them

(8) The notes on this subfamily were prepared for inclusion with the species described in these Transactions for 1908, pp. 239-251, but were overlooked at the time.

(9) *Ochrophæbe* was compared by Pascoe with *Sibinia* and *Derelomus*, but without being assigned to a definite position; but as its claws were described as simple, it evidently does not belong to the *Tychiides*.

(10) *Orichora* was expressly referred to the *Erirehinides*, and its claws were described as simple. The mistake as to its location in Masters' Catalogue probably arose from the typical species being said to resemble a *Tychius*.

therefrom being the appendiculate claws.⁽¹¹⁾ The supplementary piece to each claw varies considerably, in some being blunt and basal, in others acute and basal, whilst in others it is so much like the claw itself that each tarsus appears to be terminated by four almost equal claws, and there are numerous intermediate stages. It is often difficult or impossible to see it under a hand lens, and so much manipulation is needed to see it clearly under the microscope, that it is a character that in the present early stage of our knowledge of the subfamily should not be too much relied upon.

The genera known to me from Australia may be tabulated as follows:—

Femora dentate (the dentation, however, sometimes very feeble)	...	...	...	...	<i>Elleschodes</i>
Femora edentate.					
Eyes finely faceted	...	...	...	...	<i>Hibberticola</i>
Eyes coarsely faceted.					
Tibiæ distorted in male	...	...	...	...	<i>Sellechus</i>
Tibiæ not distorted in male	...	...	...	...	<i>Elleschus</i>

SUBFAMILY BELIDES.

PACHYURA PYRIATRA, n. sp.

Black; sides of elytra and appendages (two apical joints of tarsi excepted) reddish. Upper-surface rather sparsely and irregularly clothed with whitish pubescence. Under-surface with dense whitish pubescence, denser on sides of sterna than elsewhere, but each abdominal segment with a nude spot on each side.

Head shorter than prothorax; with dense, and in places partially-concealed, punctures. Rostrum stout, wide, the length of head; basal two-fifths with rather coarse, partially-concealed punctures, and a feeble median carina; elsewhere polished and lightly punctate; rather suddenly narrowed beyond antennæ, and then inflated towards apex. Antennæ long and thin, two basal joints moderately stout, first slightly shorter than third. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, disc regularly convex, base strongly bisinuate; punctate-granulate throughout. *Scutellum* strongly transverse. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders strongly rounded, sides very feebly dilated posteriorly, conjointly rounded at apex, each separately strongly rounded at base; punctate-granulate throughout. *Legs* rather long; femora edentate, posterior passing apex of second abdominal segment; front tibiæ

(11) As the supplementary pieces are often so hard to detect it seems a reasonable supposition that some of our genera have been referred in error to the *Eriirhinides*.

feebly, the others very feebly, denticulate below; claw joint of normal length. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney.

The reddish part of the elytra commences on each shoulder, is rather wide to the basal third, then strongly narrowed so as to become purely marginal, but is again dilated and is continuous across apex; the black portion in consequence is somewhat pear-shaped. On the two specimens before me (in each of which the terminal joint of the antennæ is missing) the clothing on the head close to each eye and on each side of the base is fairly dense, on the prothorax it forms a rather feeble median line, and on the elytra it is distributed in feeble spots. The scutellum is densely clothed.

The rostrum, although somewhat like that of *fasciata*, is longer, less polished towards the apex, and not narrowly convex at its middle, the claw joint is longer, and it differs in other details of sculpture and clothing. From *minima* it differs in being longer, but no wider, with longer antennæ and very different clothing on the upper-surface.

PACHYURA VESTITA, Pasc.

Specimens of this species are considerably altered in general appearance by alcohol and abrasion, but the species may be readily identified by the large and granulated tubercles near the base of the elytra; it is the only described Australian species of the subfamily in which such tubercles are present.

SUBFAMILY COSSONIDES.

XENOCNEMA.⁽¹²⁾

This genus is readily distinguished from all others known to me by the structure of the elytra.⁽¹³⁾ Hitherto it has been known only from the typical species, *X. spinipes*⁽¹⁴⁾ of New Zealand. Recently, however, Mr. C. French, jun., has sent me several specimens of a species of the genus, taken in Melbourne in cedar and kauri logs from Queensland. As I was acquainted with the female only of *spinipes*, I sent sexes of the Queensland species to Major Broun, asking for his opinion; this he kindly gave me, together with a male of

(12) Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond., 1873, p. 499 and p. 587.

(13) These have each interstice between the striæ in two fine parallel costæ. The rostrum of the male is also of enormous width, and is tipped with very strong mandibles.

(14) Wollaston, *loc. cit.*, p. 648; a photo-micrograph given by Major Broun (Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. xli., plate xvi., fig. 15) will enable the species to be readily identified.

spinipes. He pointed out several slight differences between the two forms, and these, with a few others that are here noted, may be regarded as denoting the Queensland species as worthy of varietal rank.

XENOCNEMA SPINIPES, Woll., var. AUSTRALIÆ, n. var.

♂. Differs from male of *spinipes* in having the rostrum more convex, shinier, with distinctly smaller punctures, and the apical fovea more distinct. The prothoracic punctures are also rather smaller. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

♀. Punctures of head, rostrum, and prothorax somewhat smaller.

Hab.—Queensland (C. French, jun.); Kuranda (H. Hacker).
